

P R O O F
OF THE
Reality and Truth of Lottery Odds
WITH
OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
MUSEUM and ADELPHI LOTTERIES
AND
A TABLE shewing the VALUE of INSURANCE
during the drawing of the Lottery

LIKEWISE

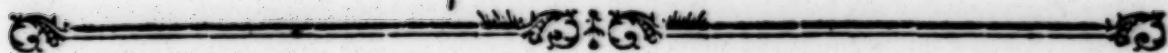
A PLAN, by pursuing which two out of three Adventures
and a Specimen of Numbers which will be valuable
for Prizes and the Manner in which they will be drawn
double Odds may be laid upon an equal Chance with a

By JOHN MOLESWORTH
Late of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, and of the

L O N D O N

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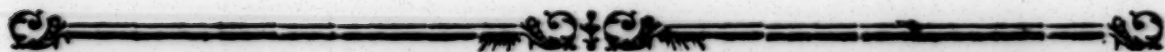


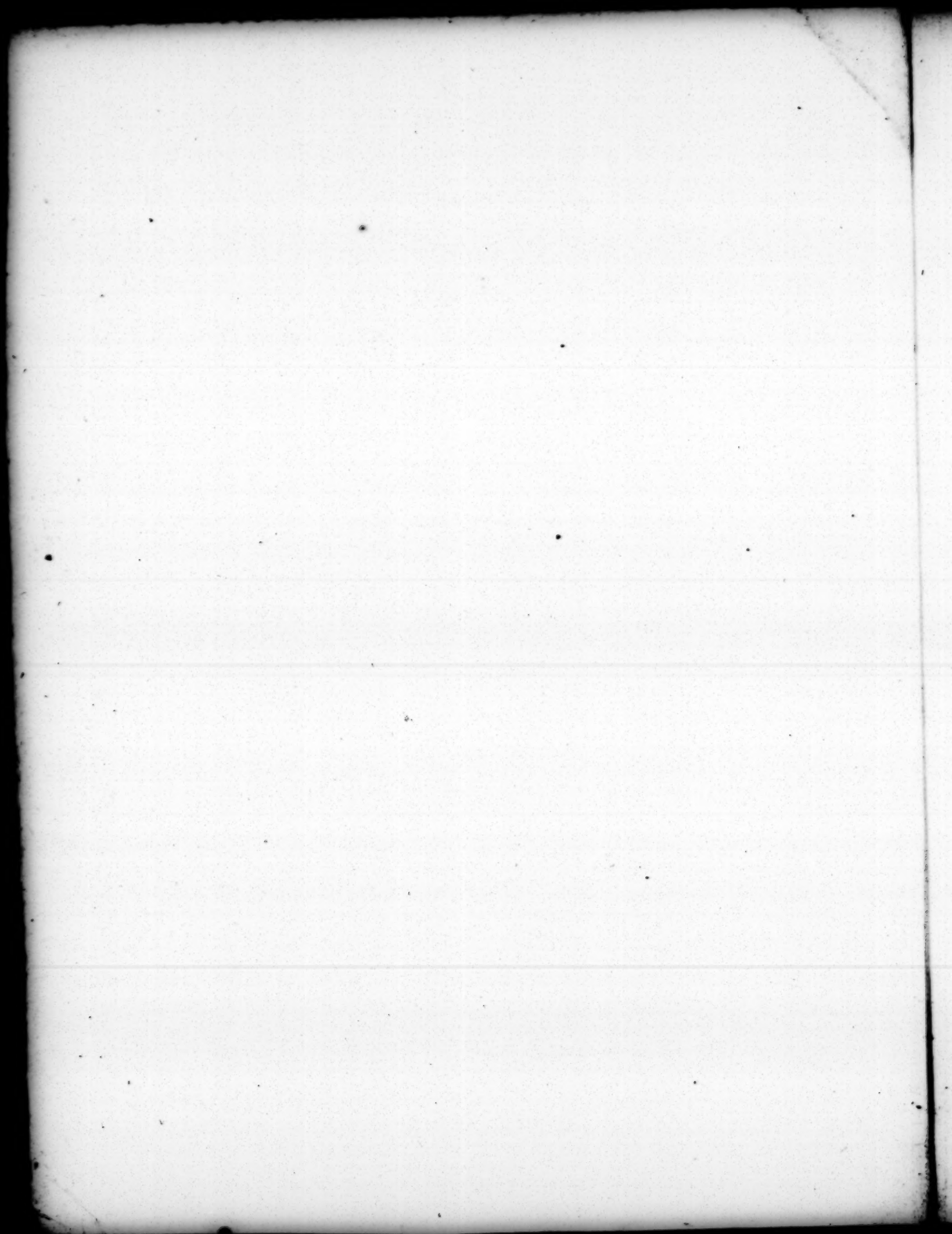


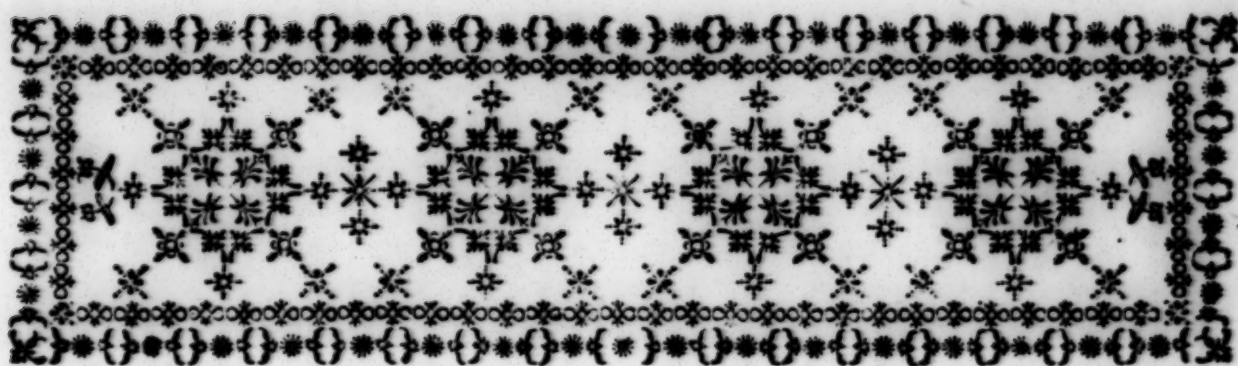
A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

PURCHASERS of this publication, who want further explanations or directions, are requested to state their questions in writing, together with the number of the book they possess, addressed to the Author at the Publisher's, and they will receive every satisfaction they desire; and those who are desirous of having their tickets and shares in the calculation, are acquainted that they are now selling, by appointment of the proprietors, at the Office No. 63, Lombard-street, and divers other places. To prevent imposition, Mr. Moleworth's name is written upon every ticket and share.

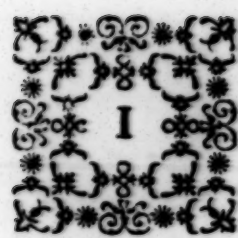
The Author not having leisure to bestow attention, upon any but the numerical part of this work, hopes it will be indulgently received by the public.







TO THE
P U B L I C.

N former ages, and in other countries, those
I who employed their time in searching after
new discoveries, or in aiming at improve-
ments in any branch of science, rarely failed to meet with
applause for their attempts, even though, they were not
crowned with success; but the present age, and this coun-
try, have afforded very few instances of either honour or
profit attending the ingenious; all innovations are totally
discouraged, except in religion and politics, and in propor-
tion as we seem desirous to *form difficulties* in these, we

B

appear

appear anxious to avoid receiving information upon any other subjects. The man of liberal education and distinguished abilities, whose life, perhaps, has been devoted to intense study and useful researches, when he at last has succeeded in a favourite pursuit, and ventured to usher his performance to the world, is generally treated with contempt, and either shunned and despised as an impostor, or deemed a projecting mad-man ; and so universally does this reward attend the authors of new inventions ; that it amounts almost to a certainty, that a man of genius *must be poor*.

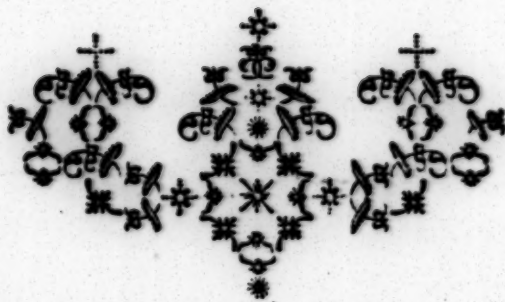
The most learned and eminent men, therefore, being subject to all these and many other disadvantages, what must be my situation, who stood forth at the age of nineteen, in support of an invention, deemed impossible by mankind in general, and actually opposed by the ablest mathematicians ? I could not enter the field of argument, as no demonstration could be given, but what must tend to a discovery of my secret ; I was, therefore, under the necessity of appealing *to facts* of the most public notoriety, *facts*, of all others

others the most credible witnesses, since it cannot be pretended that *they* are influenced to give their evidence either by persuasion or interest. Against all argument *they* justified my assertions, and, spite of the interested efforts of the united gang of Ticket-Brokers, and ignorant Lottery-Office-Keepers, the success of my numbers was authenticated by personages of the first rank and character, and by the encouragement which the public gave those who were appointed to sell the selected Tickets, it very plainly appeared that they were open to conviction.

In the course of this publication, I shall offer such proofs and conclusive evidences of the reality and truth of my calculations, as must convince the most incredulous; and if the drawing of the Lottery does not fully verify my assertions, I shall readily acknowledge that my pretensions to skill are groundless and chimerical: I think it necessary, before I conclude, to observe that as the various disappointments I have met from the Office-Keepers, who have hitherto engaged my numbers, convince me that no confidence can be

placed in such people, I am determined in future to give my numbers to no persons, but such as will submit the business wholly to my management and direction: In which case, I can be answerable that it will be conducted with accuracy and integrity.

JOHN MOLESWORTH.



PROOFS



P R O O F S

Of the REALITY and TRUTH of

LOTTERY CALCULATIONS.

OF all the modes of determination by way of chance, there is no one so fair, so equitable, so well understood by, and so satisfactory to every individual concerned, as a Lottery; the principles upon which it is conducted, and the number of persons employed in the management of it, preclude all possibility of either error or deceit, and every doubt but, that each adventurer has an equal chance for being fortunate. The certainty of there being no possibility of deception, and the consequent equality of the chances, have been urged as powerful arguments against the practicability of forming *any calculation*, by which it could be made to appear that any one *number* stood a better chance for a *given prize*, or for being *drawn sooner than another*.

This very equality of chance is the basis on which the calculations are founded; it was this that first engaged my attention, and induced me to be at the expence of near two thousand

thousand pounds, in procuring books and most curious wheels, from which I have had innumerable Lotteries drawn, to prove in a variety of instances the truth of the calculations.

And here it may not be improper to explain, that I never gave to understand that I could fix upon any number to be a certain prize, as the Lottery-Office-Keepers have industriously propagated. What I assert, and what I mean is, that the numbers in the calculation will always produce more than the chance of the Lottery; for example, if I could warrant both the twenty thousand pound prizes to fall in 30,000 instead of 60,000 numbers, nobody can deny but that there is a very great advantage in reducing the odds, from 30,000 to 15,000 to one, and yet I do not presume to assert, that any one given number shall be either of the said prizes.

It rarely happens that a man, who has like me devoted his whole life to mathematical and mechanical studies, is found expert in the arts of argument and controversy; I am conscious of my inability to proceed in this way, and therefore I must content myself with offering a plain and faithful detail of facts, leaving the inferences to the discernment of the public.

It is well known that I attempted the calculation of Lottery-chances many years ago, and tried it by a comparison
with

with tickets drawn in the usual manner from a wheel. The Ticket-Brokers will not deny me this fact, or the consequent merit of having so absurdly employed my time as they are pleased to express it. Had it been my purpose to impose on the public by an impudent and false assertion, I beg my opponents will assign a reason for my having entered into a fruitless expence, and refused to gather the harvest of so many years, and shew why I might not as well have profited by a lie seven years ago as at the present time.

Let it likewise be observed, that as I have hitherto been under *the necessity* of disposing of my numbers to ignorant and mercenary persons, who were destitute of either generosity or gratitude, I never have received by the *publication* of my calculations, *one fourth* part of the money I have expended on the subject; and whatever advantages have arisen to me from Lotteries, I owe solely to my knowledge of the numbers which were advantageous to insure.

I have said it is a long time since I have commenced the calculations; but however satisfactory they appeared to myself, I dared not produce them to the public, until the drawing of many subsequent Lotteries, convinced me they would bear the test of time and practice; and it was at the strong solicitations of many persons of the first rank, character, and abilities, that I *then* ventured to make my scheme known to the public, who I hope will attentively hear a faithful

faithful narrative of the time, mode and circumstances of that publication.

No man of an open ingenuous temper, conceals from his friends the subject of his studies and pursuits, and it would have been a degree of caution, rarely to be found amongst young men, had I given no acquaintance an opportunity to speak of this subject before it was ripe for the public eye ; I was not indeed possessed of so much cautious suspicious wisdom, and thus it happened that my calculations were the subject of conversation five or six years ago ; but I hope I shall not be held accountable for the conversations of those who were not well informed of my plan, nor for the sanguine promises of others who expressed themselves according to their friendly wishes. I shall speak therefore of those things only which were done or published by myself.

A few months, previous to the drawing of the Lottery of 1770 ; I shewed my books, in which proofs of the success of my calculations in many preceding Lotteries, were methodically arranged, to an Office-Keeper, who was presently convinced by the greatness of the labour, and the number and size of my books, that I had seriously studied these chances, and that I had not, in a hurry, contrived such volumes for the purposes of deceit ; and then by comparing my numbers with the authenticated list of prize numbers,

numbers, found there was something more than mere speculation in a work, which so clearly marked out the most fortunate numbers in so many past Lotteries without interruption. In consequence of this, he resolved to be directed by me in the choice of his tickets in the Lottery of 1770.

In order to give a satisfactory testimony to the public, and to prevent every suspicion of alteration and deceit, I had the book in which were inserted the most fortunate numbers, sealed with the seal of the city of London, and that of the right honourable the Lord Mayor, on the Saturday preceding the first day of drawing, of which I gave notice in all the public papers.

If this business had been transacted in a more private manner, or under the inspection of any man less known, less honourable, less respectable in private or public life than the Lord Mayor, or if I had deposited this book before I had made the subject known to the world, there might have been some reason to suspect a collusion, or that I designed only to try the chance, to publish it if it appeared favourable, or to suppress the whole if it turned out contrary to my wishes. But no such collusion or design can, with any colour of probability, be suggested by any man who considers with what candour, upon what incontestible evidence

C

dence I offered my calculations to be tried and judged; and that many months before the sealing and delivery of my book, I had frequently advertised; that upon a calculation of the chances, I found 25,000 tickets, half the number in that Lottery, would produce more prizes than the other half of the Lottery, in at least, the proportion of 7 to 6, and that the numbers in my list were consequently worth more considerably than the others.

Now I submit to the impartial judgment of the public, whether all this bore any resemblance to the artifice and juggling of an impostor; whether it is probable that any man of common understanding, would have furnished the Lord Mayor, and the public, with such a damning proof, such certain means of detecting an intended imposition; and whether it is credible that I should, without any certain advantage, rest my reputation on so conclusive an experiment, had I no previous assurance of the event.

Soon after the drawing of the Lottery the book containing my numbers, was opened by the Lord Mayor in the presence of several respectable gentlemen. The numbers in this book contained the two 20,000l. prizes, the three 10,000l. four out of five 5,000l. and forty-three out of sixty-two prizes from 500l. to 2,000l. each, being in all,
fifty-

of Lottery Calculations.

7

fifty-two out of seventy-two capital prizes, his Lordship was therefore pleased to grant me a certificate of the fact.

I shall now proceed to shew, in a manner easily to be understood by the meanest capacity, the very great difference in value between my selected numbers, and the tickets which are not included in my calculations.

To find out the odds against any given number being drawn a capital prize, divide the number of tickets in the Lottery by the number of capital prizes; for example, there were 50,000 tickets in the Lottery of 1770, and 72 capital prizes, 50,000 must therefore be divided by 72.

Tickets.

Capital prizes 72) 50000 (694 required to produce a capital prize.

432

680

648

320

288

32

C 2

Not

Not to trouble the reader with fractions, it appears that in this Lottery, if the tickets were chosen promiscuously there would be one capital prize in every 694.

Let us now divide the 25,000 tickets in the calculation by 52, the number of capital prizes which fell amongst them.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 52 \) \ 25000 \ (\ 480 \\
 \underline{208} \\
 420 \\
 \underline{416} \\
 40
 \end{array}$$

It is here seen, that, as in every 480 tickets in the calculation, there was a capital prize, so they were clearly worth about thirty per cent. more than the general chance of the Lottery. When I speak of tickets promiscuously chosen, I suppose every person has an equal chance of procuring, by accident, one of the tickets in the calculation, and admitting this, it is above thirty per cent. more advantageous to purchase one of the selected numbers to a certainty, than to chuse a ticket hap-hazard; for if the adventurer is so unlucky as to pitch upon one of the tickets not in the calculation he will be convinced by

by the subjoined demonstration of how little value his chance is.

By the book above mentioned, deposited in the Lord Mayor's hands, we find there were but 20 prizes in the 25,000 tickets, which were not included in the calculation. Divide 25,000 by 20, according to the rule before-mentioned.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 20 \) \ 25000 \ (\ 1250 \\
 \underline{20} \\
 50 \\
 \underline{40} \\
 100 \\
 \underline{100} \\
 0000
 \end{array}$$

In these 25,000 tickets there was one capital prize only in 1,250 tickets.

Upon the whole then, it appears that by the general chance of this Lottery, every 694 tickets were intitled to one capital prize; but nevertheless, by the calculation 480 numbers could be selected, which would produce a capital prize. This advantage could not exist without the other numbers being in a proportion less valuable than the chance of

of the Lottery; one half therefore of the Lottery, exceeded by above thirty per cent. while the other fell short of, by near fifty per cent. its general chance. The knowledge of these valuable numbers is the advantage derived from the calculation, which does by no means point out *the very tickets* which will be drawn prizes, but only ensures success more than ordinary in the proportions before-mentioned.

This Lottery of 1770, was not the only one which gave strong testimony to the reality of the calculation, for in the year 1767, when there were 60,000 tickets the 30,000 in my list produced

Prize	£
1	of 20,000 the only one that year,
3	of 10,000 being all that year,
42	of 500 and upwards.

In all 46 capital prizes out of 78 in that Lottery.

By dividing the 30,000 numbers in my list by 46, the number of prizes they contained, and the other 30,000, by 32, the number of prizes which fell amongst them, it will be found that the selected numbers produced a capital prize in every 652, whilst the others had one in not less than 937.

The

The Lottery of 1768, which consisted of 60,000 tickets produced in the 30,000 selected numbers

Prize £

1 of 20,000 out of 2 that year,
4 of 10,000 being all that year,
4 of 5,000 out of 5 that year,
9 of 2,000 out of 10 that year,
13 of 1,000 out of 20 that year,
25 of 500 out of 40 that year.

56 capital prizes out of 80 that year.

In this Lottery the tickets in the calculation had a capital prize in every 535, whilst 1,250 of the others were required to produce one.

The Lottery of 1769 consisted likewise of 60,000 tickets, and produced in the 30,000 selected numbers

Prize £

1 of 20,000 out of 2 that year,
4 of 10,000 all that year,
and 49 of 500 and upwards.

In all 54 capital prizes out of 82 that year.

In

In this Lottery 555 tickets in the calculated list produced a capital prize: In the other list not less than 1,071.

In the year 1771, I published in the London Packet a class of numbers, which I engaged should come out of the wheel near, and consequently stand a valuable chance for capital prizes.

In the year 1772, I likewise published, in almost all the papers, several curious and uncommon events, which were to take place during the drawing, and which absolutely justified my assertions in every respect, as may be seen by referring to the papers.

Nor have I confined my experiments to State-Lotteries, I have had near a hundred Lotteries on various plans, drawn from my own wheels, in order to be thoroughly convinced that no error or deception would appear in my theory, when it came to be reduced to practice. The experiments I have made, and the curious apparatus, books, &c. made use of in them, may be seen by any person who will apply for that purpose.

And now having, as I flatter myself, fully convinced the candid and impartial public, that these calculations, far from being ideal and chimerical, have hitherto proved just and well-founded, the only question which remains
is,

is, whether they would chuse to adventure with tickets twenty per cent. more valuable, or tickets twenty per cent. less valuable than the chance of the Lottery.

I shall now proceed to consider the ensuing Lotteries, and although I intend, previous to the drawing, to deposit a book of numbers, (as in the Lottery 1770) in the hands of the right honourable the Lord Mayor, under the city seal, I shall here insert some numbers, which will satisfy all those who are not absolutely determined to be deaf to conviction and reason, that the success of the calculations does not, in any shape, depend upon chance, but is reduced to actual certainty; and indeed a moment's consideration must convince any rational person of this, if they reflect that according to the common calculation of chances, the odds were many hundreds to one, against my numbers succeeding in the proportion they did in the foregoing authenticated instances, as may easily be proved by any body who understands common arithmetic.



OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

Museum and Adelpbi Lotteries.

NOTWITHSTANDING Government did not
N deem it necessary or expedient to raise any money
for the use of the state this year by way of Lottery, they nevertheless have granted to *individuals* the power of disposing of their effects by way of chance, in such manner as may appear most beneficial to *themselves* and their creditors; that is to say, in such manner as is most likely to pay *their* debts, and enrich *them* at the expence of the public.

It has been argued by many, that State-Lotteries are very prejudicial to the commercial interests of this kingdom, that they check the spirit of industry which should reign amongst us, and encourage and promote gaming. But admitting that they laboured under these or even greater disadvantages, it must be allowed that there cannot be devised any method by which supplies can be raised, and the exigencies of state so readily answered. The sum which every individual voluntarily and chearfully contributes, when he subscribes for the whole or part of a Lottery-ticket, would in the shape
and

and under the denomination of a tax be parted with, with infinite regret, and occasion much murmuring and discontent.

This last year, the city of London presented a petition to parliament, praying a total suppression of Lotteries, but they did not consider that if the evils they complained of, really existed, the granting their petition would not remove them, but on the contrary would have been of very great prejudice to the interests of this kingdom, for it is well known that the people will, if possible, have their *annual chance*, for being in fortune's way and jumping into riches, and for this they never need nor will be at a loss, so long as there are innumerable foreign Lotteries, the tickets in which, (when we have no Lotteries at home) are poured in upon us, and greedily purchased, and the profits go, perhaps, to enrich the coffers of our enemies, when they might as well have been secured to our own treasury. Lotteries are a valuable mine which should be kept sacred for, and applied to public purposes only, and if they are not hacknied for the use and emolument of favoured individuals, they will always produce an annual sum, well worthy the attention of Government, and sufficient to prevent many additional burthens, on the subject.

Although I have by me, and I think have carefully examined the books of all the Lotteries which have ever been

drawn in this kingdom, I do not recollect an instance of an act of parliament authorising any other than State-Lotteries, except in the year 1733, one for the relief of a number of persons who were deprived of all their property by the directors of a fraudulent undertaking, entitled, The charitable Corporation, and two or three towards defraying the expences attending the building of Westminster-bridge. But this was very different from empowering one or two private persons to set their *own value* on, and sell their goods for their *own* emolument by Lottery. An act of this kind, to use no harsher expression, authorizes an imposition on the credulous and unwary part of the public, for it is very clear that the goods cannot be either intrinsically worth what they are valued at, or saleable in the course of trade, otherwise there would be no necessity to have recourse to a Lottery to dispose of them. Besides it carries with it the appearance of partiality to *particular persons*, which, in this country, where every subject thinks he has an equal claim to the indulgence of the Legislature, must create universal discontent; and if two or three more acts of this kind were to take place, I should not be surprised to hear of a broken cobbler, turning patriot and bellowing against the ministry, because he *also* was not permitted to dispose of *his stall* and its contents by Lottery.

The

The managers of the Museum-Lottery, have, however, taken care to distribute the blanks and prizes in such a manner, as will give very few adventurers an opportunity to complain of the unreasonable valuation of the benefits. The Lottery of the year 1757, contained about eighty-four blanks to a prize, and although the prizes were paid in cash, it met with such universal disapprobation that not one half of the tickets were sold. The value of the Museum prizes, it is computed, is very much inferior to what they are rated at, and there are no less than three hundred blanks to a prize, as appears by the subjoined scheme.

SCHEME OF THE MUSEUM LOTTERY.

Prizes					£
2	valued each at	—	—	—	5,000
2	ditto	—	—	—	3,000
12	ditto	—	—	—	1,500
18	ditto	—	—	—	750
52	ditto	—	—	—	450
100	ditto	—	—	—	300
212	ditto	—	—	—	150
2	ditto	—	—	—	50



400	Prizes.	—	Two first drawn	100
119,600	Blanks.	—	Two last drawn	750

120,000 Tickets.

Although

Although Mr. Cox, *very modestly*, in his scheme states the tickets of admission to the Museum, as so many prizes, yet all the sophistry he is master of, will be never sufficient to palm so egregious an absurdity upon the public. Was there ever such a thing heard of, as any person attempting to dispose of effects, without giving the purchasers liberty to view them? The commissioners of the State-Lottery might, according to this mode of reasoning, endeavour to persuade every person who came to see the tickets put into the wheels, or the Lottery drawn, that they possessed a prize in being permitted that liberty; as an ingenious artist, I sincerely wish Mr. Cox success, and am really concerned, for his sake, that impartiality obliges me to detect and oppose these methods of ensnaring public favour and attention.

T H E
A D E L P H I L O T T E R Y.
C O N S I S T S O F

Prize				£
I	—	valued at	—	50,000
I	—	—	—	40,000
I	—	—	—	30,000
I	—	—	—	20,000
I	—	—	—	10,000
I	—	—	—	5,000
102 of different values from 100 to 800l.				

First drawn 5,000

Last drawn 25,000

108 Prizes

4,262 Blanks

4,370 Tickets at 50l. each.

The Messieurs Adams's, the proprietors of this Lottery, would have found it much more to their advantage, if they had not disposed of 185,000l. out of 218,500l. in eight prizes; by acting thus they have greatly prevented the sale of their tickets, for very few people will chuse to adventure in a Lottery where it is forty to one that they

they lose all their money, and between five and six hundred to one against their having any prize worth notice.

With regard to the intrinsic value of the prizes, it is the general, and I believe very just opinion, that they must be sold for infinitely less than what they are rated at; many affirm for little more than half the money. The Museum-Lottery is, in one respect, more eligible than this, for Mr. Cox engages to pay the amount in money for both the principal prizes.

Justice obliges me to observe here, that the Messieurs Adams's are either guilty of an attempt to deceive the public, or of a very gross and inexcusable error. In their schemes published in the *London Gazette* and other papers, they tell the world that their Lottery consists of 110 prizes and 4,260 blanks. This is absolutely false, it consists of 108 prizes and 4,262 blanks, and upon no other plan, can or will the tickets be put into the wheels.

Upon the whole I pronounce it, and will undertake, against any arguments that can be used, to prove it to be one of the most disadvantageous Lotteries that ever was drawn in this kingdom: I shall not be accused of being prejudiced when it is considered that I am rewarded for my calculations, in proportion to the number of tickets sold, and that I actually sacrifice my own interest and that
of

of my employers on the altar of truth and impartiality. The Lottery-Office-Keepers have endeavoured by puffs and misrepresentations to persuade the public, that this Lottery was really advantageous. I despise such mean and unjust efforts. I candidly acknowledge, though interested, the reverse, and only assure adventurers that by purchasing the numbers in the calculation, the chance will be about thirty per cent. less against them.

There are fewer tickets in this Lottery than in any we ever had, which renders it extremely difficult to form a calculation on it; to do it with accuracy and certainty requires a great number of experiments, and much labour and attention.

I shall now proceed to make some observations on the insurance of tickets, a species of speculation very generally practised, and of the greatest advantage to the Lottery, as it is supposed that full half the tickets are sold by these means, while the price of them, and the spirit of adventuring is kept up during the whole drawing. There are three kinds of insurance in common use, *viz.*

Against blanks, which is to have a sum returned, in case a given number is drawn blank.

Against prizes, which is to have a sum returned in case a given number is drawn a prize; and against blank and
E prize,

prize, which is to have a sum returned in case the number is drawn at all during the time it is insured, whether it be blank or prize.

The price of insurance is regulated by the number of days that are required to complete the drawing of the Lottery: In State-Lotteries of 60,000 tickets, and about two blanks to a prize, (which is the plan upon which of late years they have been) the price against blank and prize is about six shillings for the first day, for blank *only* about four shillings and six-pence, and for prize *only* about two shillings and six-pence. For these small sums, if the given number comes up on the day, and in the manner it is insured, the adventurer receives a Lottery-ticket, and may thus for half a crown stand a chance for twenty thousand pounds. In the last State-Lottery Messieurs Shee and Johnson, of Exchange-Alley, returned a ticket for a few shillings premium, which the very next day was drawn a prize of ten thousand pounds.

A prodigious number of people who cannot afford, or do not chuse to risk the price of a ticket, but still wish for a chance in the Lottery, adventure in this manner, and it is supposed, upon a moderate computation, that each night during the drawing, not less than five hundred tickets are disposed of through this channel, for which purchasers could never otherwise have been found: It is therefore

therefore incumbent on Government never to permit this kind of speculation to be cramped or discountenanced, as it is a very great auxiliary to Lotteries, so great that I much question whether they could be supported independent of it.

The Adelphi-Lottery will begin drawing on the third day of March, 1774. It is to continue drawing sixteen days, at the rate of 275 tickets each day, (the last day excepted, on which only 245 will be drawn) in the State-Lottery wheels, and managed by the Commissioners for conducting State-Lotteries.

These circumstances render this Lottery extremely equitable, both to the insurer and insured, for a certain number of tickets being drawn each day, it is as advantageous to insure on one day as another; whereas in the State-Lottery it sometimes happens that 200 more tickets are drawn at one time than at another.

Subjoined is a table shewing the value of insurance each day during the drawing, both for tickets and money. I should imagine the latter will be most generally adopted, as the tickets in this, will not like those in the State-Lottery, sell for, in or near, what they are valued at, and are too disadvantageous to risk the event of the drawing.

A Table shewing the value of insurance each day, during the drawing of the Adelphi Lottery.

Day of Drawing.	Premium for Twenty Guineas.						Premium for Tickets.					
	£ s. d.						£ s. d.					
First	-	about	-	1	6	3	-	about	-	3	2	6
Second	-	-	-	1	8	0	-	-	-	3	6	8
Third	-	-	-	1	10	0	-	-	-	3	11	5
Fourth	-	-	-	1	12	4	-	-	-	3	17	0
Fifth	-	-	-	1	15	0	-	-	-	4	3	4
Sixth	-	-	-	1	18	6	-	-	-	4	11	0
Seventh	-	-	-	2	2	0	-	-	-	5	0	0
Eighth	-	-	-	2	7	0	-	-	-	5	11	6
Ninth	-	-	-	2	12	6	-	-	-	6	5	1
Tenth	-	-	-	3	3	0	-	-	-	7	3	3
Eleventh	-	-	-	3	10	0	-	-	-	8	7	0
Twelfth	-	-	-	4	4	0	-	-	-	10	0	0
Thirteenth	-	-	-	5	5	0	-	-	-	12	10	0
Fourteenth	-	-	-	7	7	0	-	-	-	16	13	6
Fifteenth	-	-	-	11	2	0	-	-	-	26	10	0

Without troubling the reader with fractions of no consequence, the above is the exact *real* value of insurance, but the insurers will have from 15 to 20 per cent. in their favour, which when their risk and expences are considered, is not unreasonable. The adventurer can judge by the table whether they demand more than that profit, and those who do, are exorbitant, and not worthy of encouragement and the favour of the public.

As

As a proof of the reality of the calculation, I here insert fifteen classes, containing eight numbers each, which will come out of the wheels in such manner, that upon an equal chance one hundred and ten pounds may be laid to a hundred, and a great majority of the persons who wager on each class be gainers; nay, any person who bets on all the classes, as I shall direct, may be assured that he has an *absolute certainty* of being successful on the whole amount; according to the rules of my calculation, it is impossible to be otherwise, and it will be found, upon trial, that they are infallible.

A specimen of the numbers, upon which where the chances appear equal, considerable odds may be laid.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
80	905	2713	4368	621
230	907	2842	40	631
294	1500	2907	50	654
405	2447	2991	158	674
463	2582	3558	479	916
493	2628	3749	552	925
505	2668	3753	564	961
653		3792	604	966

Sixth

Observations upon

Sixth Clafs.	Seventh Clafs.	Eighth Clafs.	Ninth Clafs.	Tenth Clafs.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1162	2000	2892	3544	117
1171	2089	2955	3879	191
1238	2125	3065	3925	202
1345	2146	3068	3859	203
1481	2260	3154	3982	527
1598	2404	3195	4360	708
1963	2432	3234	64	1160
1971	2692	3366	91	1191

Eleventh Clafs. Twelfth Clafs. Thirteenth Clafs. Fourteenth Clafs. Fifteenth Clafs.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1214	1726	2524	2994	3772
1365	1825	2525	3174	3930
1395	1906	2535	3183	4300
1405	2171	2614	3228	60
1475	2274	2730	3263	180
1477	2394	2788	3330	400
1581	2409	2883	3443	419
1680	2442	2922	3615	732

The tickets in my calculation on the prizes in this Lottery, are about 1,300 in number, out of which I shall give as a specimen, *thirty-six numbers*, a great majority of which, I undertake to prove by the drawing of the Lottery, to stand, by at least ten per cent. *a more than common chance* for prizes in general, and capital ones in particular.

Lottery-

Lottery-Office-Keepers, and others who actuated either by interest or prejudice, are my opponents, will endeavour probably to persuade the public, that I affirm that these numbers *will be prizes*; I think it therefore necessary to repeat my assertion, that they will stand a valuable, and more than ordinary chance for prizes.

It has been urged, and with great propriety, that if I knew the *very numbers* which would be prizes, I would certainly endeavour to procure them for myself. I never insinuated any such thing, I only informed the public that I could render the chances about ten per cent. more favourable to them; and it must be admitted, that the event of the drawing of different Lotteries, has, always, justified my assertions. Besides, let it be considered, that the chances of Lotteries are seldom less than thirty per cent. against the adventurer, and I have never said that my tickets were above ten per cent. more valuable than others, consequently I must lose twenty per cent. while others lose thirty.

However, it sometimes happens, that notwithstanding all these disadvantages, I can select a quantity of numbers, upon which a certain and considerable advantage will arise; but then I would ask my most zealous opponents, where I am to find a capital sufficient to purchase six, or perhaps, seven thousand tickets, at thirteen or fourteen pounds each?

A Spe-

A Specimen of numbers, a majority of which, in the Adelphi-Lottery, will come out of the wheels near, and stand a valuable chance for considerable prizes.

2693	4160	2400
1474	2044	925
112	3968	744
2118	489	3907
439	1823	1704
1387	384	712
2630	4038	103
732	304	3349
153	328	442
180	1588	761
3977	520	2220
1690	2971	1486

I shall now beg the the attention of the public to a plan, by pursuing which, at least, two out of three adventurers must be successful.

I have before observed that the insurers of tickets have a profit of twenty per cent. each day of drawing, so that any person who adventures 100l. should in the common course of chance lose the whole sum before the drawing is half finished.

Having

Having made this branch of Lottery speculation my peculiar study, and by innumerable experiments reduced the knowledge of *numbers advantageous to insure* to absolute certainty, I am enabled to offer the following proposals.

Notwithstanding the disadvantage of twenty per cent. against the adventurer, I do engage that two out of three of any number of persons, who will insure under my directions, shall be successful.

In order to convince all who are concerned, that two out of three are actually gainers, every adventurer is required to write their names in a book provided for that purpose, which book shall, before the drawing begins, be sealed in the presence, and deposited in the hands of the Lord Mayor; and if on its being opened, it does not appear, that, according to my assertions, they are successful in the proportion of *at least*, two to one, I shall give up all pretensions to skill in calculation.

Any society who are willing to follow my directions, may be assured that they have an absolute certainty of being gainers.

Those who receive instructions from me are *themselves* to lay out their money on such numbers as I shall direct. I do not desire to receive any gratuity, unless the drawing
F of

of the Lottery fully confirms my assertions; nor even then, from any but those who are fortunate.

From these proposals, the candid public must be satisfied, that I cannot desire the least advantage, unless my calculations are just and well-founded, and the adventurers really benefited; and as I receive no gratuity till they have actually succeeded, and thus give them credit for it, none but persons of character and reputation will be accepted on this plan; nor can I be blamed for being thus cautious, when it is considered that instead of gaining by my calculations, I have lost an ample fortune by placing implicit confidence in numbers totally unworthy of it.

To conclude, I only request, what every candid and impartial person must grant, a fair trial; and if I prove in the wrong, I shall immediately publish the principles on which the calculations are founded, and be the first to acknowledge them erroneous.



F I N I S.

